

THE PROCEEDINGS  
*of*  
THE SOUTH CAROLINA  
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

1938

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CONTENTS

The Eighth Annual Meeting - - - - -	2
J. D. B. DeBow, Statistician of the Old South - - - - -	3
O. C. SKIPPER	
Some Early Settlers of Calhoun County - - - - -	16
SUSAN S. BENNETT	
The Elliott Society - - - - -	25
HORATIO HUGHES	
Constitution - - - - -	32
Members of the Association - - - - -	33

## OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION, 1938

F. DUDLEY JONES - - - - - *President*  
JAMES W. PATTON - - - - - *Vice-President*  
FANNIE BELLE WHITE - - - - - *Secretary and Treasurer*

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1938

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COLUMBIA  
THE SOUTH CAROLINA  
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION  
1938

## THE EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING

The eighth annual meeting of the South Carolina Historical Association was held in the Parish House of Prince George Church, Winyah, in Georgetown, April 2, 1938, with the Georgetown Historical Society acting as host.

The meeting was opened at 11:30 A. M. by the President, Dr. F. Dudley Jones. The first paper of the morning, "J. D. B. DeBow, Statistician of the Old South", was read by Professor O. C. Skipper. The discussion was led by Professor R. G. Stone who compared *DeBow's Review* and *Niles' Register*. Mrs. John Bennett read a paper entitled "Some Early Settlers of Calhoun County." Miss Anne King Gregorie led the discussion of this paper. The final paper of the morning, "The Elliott Society," was read by Professor Horatio Hughes. Mrs. Arney R. Childs, leader of the discussion, called attention to the irregular intervals between meetings and other interesting aspects of the Society's history. At the annual business session an invitation to join the Conference of Historical Societies was considered and referred to the Executive Committee. The annual report of the Executive Committee was made by Mr. J. M. Lesesne. The following nominations were submitted and adopted by acclamation: President, Dr. J. W. Patton; Vice-President, Dr. C. E. Cauthen; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Fannie Belle White.

During the afternoon the members made most interesting visits to historic points near Georgetown, including Hampton Plantation, where they were received by Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Rutledge. The Georgetown Historical Association furnished cars and guides for these trips.

At the dinner session Professor Francis B. Simkins of Virginia State Teachers College at Farmville, Virginia, read an interesting and stimulating paper on "Attitudes toward Reconstruction". Dr. J. Rion McKissick introduced a resolution thanking Dr. H. D. Bull and his committee on local arrangements for their splendid work. This resolution was adopted by unanimous vote. The President appointed the following a committee to cooperate with the Federal Writers' Project: Professor R. L. Meriwether, Mrs. Arney R. Childs, Dr. Anne King Gregorie, Dr. D. D. Wallace, and Dr. C. E. Cauthen.

The meetings were well attended. It was the pleasure of the Association to have many members of the Georgetown Historical Society at the morning and dinner sessions.

F. B. W.

## J. D. B. DeBow, STATISTICIAN OF THE OLD SOUTH

O. C. SKIPPER

*The Citadel*

Of the twenty-four eminent Americans who are classed as statisticians in the *Dictionary of American Biography*, the South has contributed but one, and from him much of the recognition once accorded by the nation is now withheld even by his native state. Born in Charleston, South Carolina, July 10, 1820, left fatherless and well nigh penniless six years later, and deprived "by the prevailing malady" of his mother and his older brother within another decade, J. D. B. DeBow worked for seven years in the wholesale grocery house of E. and J. D. Delano before continuing the preparation for his life work.<sup>1</sup> The circumstances under which he prepared himself at old Cokesbury Institute to enter the College of Charleston in 1839 and under which his college work was done were such as would have dissuaded one of less courage, determination, and energy. His meager funds were supplemented in college by "heroic effort and Spartan self-denial" with such success that he graduated valedictorian of his class in 1843.<sup>2</sup>

With considerable training in Latin and Greek, less in mathematics and English, a smattering in the sciences, ancient history, philosophy, and political economy, he, still oblivious to all Epicurean attraction, addressed himself to the study of the law. Within a year he was a member of the Charleston bar.<sup>3</sup> Bored by the leisure of the novice and doubtless not satisfied with his new profession, he established, in the summer of 1844, a connection with the *Southern Quarterly Review*<sup>4</sup> which afforded a more congenial outlet for his ambitions.

In November of the following year, he attended, as a delegate from South Carolina, the "Convention of the Southern and Western States" at Memphis, Tennessee. Because of his reputation as a journalist he was selected as one of the convention's seven secretaries, and was encouraged by some of the leaders of that body to estab-

<sup>1</sup> Family Bible and information supplied by a daughter-in-law, the late Mrs. J. D. B. DeBow.

<sup>2</sup> Edwin Q. Bell, "The Death of J. D. B. DeBow", *DeBow's Review*, New Series (New Orleans, Nashville, 1846-1880), III (1867) 3, 480-482; Charles Gayarré, "James Dunwoody Brownson DeBow", *ibid.*, III (1867) 3, 494-506, R. G. Barnwell, "The Late J. D. B. DeBow", *ibid.*, IV (1867) 4, 1-10; *Catalogue and List of Graduates*, College of Charleston (Charleston, 1892).

<sup>3</sup> Catalogues of the College of Charleston, 1834, 1851; Gayarré, *loc. cit.*; *Charleston Mercury*, May 18, 22, 1844.

<sup>4</sup> *Southern Quarterly Review* (New Orleans, Charleston, 1842-1857) VI (1844) 1, 95-129.

lish the monthly commercial review with which his life thenceforth became so closely identified.<sup>5</sup>

Beginning with the first number, January 1846, the journal was dedicated to the economic interest of the sections to which he appealed for sympathy and for help. Among other services, he promised "to collect, combine, and digest in permanent form for reference, their statistics."<sup>6</sup> So faithfully did he adhere to this intention that one contemporary expressed the opinion that the *Review* was "nothing if not statistical." A perusal of the sources of his information furnishes an excellent index to the industry and the erudition of the man. But a list of those authorities would resemble nothing so much as a card catalogue. From correspondents and contributors, from government documents, reports of organizations of every kind, journals of the most reliable character, pamphlets, reports, addresses, and books that fairly flowed across the editor's desk, he gleaned whatever data he considered to be either interesting or valuable.

Although DeBow assembled miscellaneous statistics that are bewildering in their diversity, he was primarily interested in gathering and disseminating data on the commerce, agriculture, manufactures, and internal improvements of the southern and western states. As a result the *Review* is a vast repository of information upon those subjects in those sections. Inasmuch as the tables which deal with other topics differ from those relating to his major concerns primarily in being less continuous, hence having less value from a statistical standpoint, they are excluded from the analytical portion of this study.

It would require much more time than is at my disposal merely to enumerate the titles of DeBow's commercial tables. Such a list would indicate something of the raw materials which he preserved, it would afford a clew to his interests, but it would add little to a study of the statistician. Even a casual examination of the first half dozen volumes of the magazine would vindicate the extreme modesty of an early claim that, "since the establishment of the *Review*, we have preserved regularly, . . . the commercial results of the whole union, as well as of individual cities".<sup>7</sup> Should such an investigation be continued until the date of the editor's death in 1867, it would be found that the early assertion might have been made at the end.

The trade in individual commodities is represented in general commercial tables, in the imports and exports of cities, states, and nations; in special articles prepared by the editor or by contributors and in extracted materials. In an early number there appeared a treatise

<sup>5</sup> *DeBow's Review*, I (1846) 2, 122-123.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, I (1846) 4, 6.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, VII (1849) 1, 75, and the first seven volumes.

on "Coffee and the Coffee Trade", a striking feature of which are tables that show among other things exports from Java, 1836 to 1845,<sup>8</sup> exports from Hayti in 1791 and 1822, from Havana, 1833 to 1845; consumption in Great Britain during selected years, the consumption compared with the increase in population, the duty levied on and the contribution made by the trade to the country's revenue; importations into the United States from enumerated foreign nations and their dependencies in 1806 and 1807, the coffee crop of 1843, imports, exports and consumption in the United States, imports from Brazil, 1821 to 1844, exports from Rio de Janeiro to certain American cities during 1841 and 1842, imports into New Orleans, 1834 to 1845, and the same from Brazil and Cuba. Although these tables are well arranged, there is no apparent unity of purpose in them.<sup>9</sup> For six years the editor was oblivious of whatever demand there may have been for a continuation, except as data were embodied in general tables, of this study. Then he drew from the New York *Shipping List* an article on the "Coffee Trade of the United States, 1851-1852". But it was accessibility rather than relationship to what had gone before that seems to have determined this selection.<sup>10</sup> A few months later he referred to the article which he had published in 1846, and desiring to "conclude it to-date", he presented tables compiled by the Brazilian Consul General which show the production in selected years, imports, 1834 to 1851 from Brazil, Cuba, Santo Domingo, Java, total imports into the United States, exports and quantity retained for consumption in this country, and the duty and the average price from 1821 to 1851. Inasmuch as these tables do not correspond in arrangement or continue those of the earlier date, they do not form a logical conclusion to the former study. The fact that these tables, even the arrangement and the accompanying comments, were apparently taken bodily from Thomas P. Kettell's *United States Economist* makes any explanation for their independent character unnecessary.

The cotton trade as presented in the *Review* differs from that in coffee mainly in the greater amount of space allotted to it. There appeared in an early number an article that is filled with information of an historical and statistical character. Tables show the exports from 1785 to 1790, and later exports by years, the production in the world in certain years, production by states in specific years, and similarly the price and value of the crop. The author makes a

<sup>8</sup> Dates thus indicated are inclusive of both years, footnote paginations are likewise inclusive.

<sup>9</sup> J. S. Duke, "Coffee and the Coffee Trade", *DeBow's Review* II (1846) 5, 303-322.

<sup>10</sup> *DeBow's Review*, XIII (1852) 1, 76-77.

general acknowledgment of his indebtedness to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress.<sup>11</sup> Other articles of this general type appeared from time to time.<sup>12</sup> As on other subjects so on cotton, materials were extracted from any source that seemed reliable.<sup>13</sup> From Kettell's able publication, he secured data showing the exports and the destinations of domestic cotton for the years 1833, 1846, 1850 and 1851, the consumption and exports of the United States and Great Britain, 1833 to 1851.<sup>14</sup> But to follow the trade in any commodity through the *Review* would involve a careful examination of the articles, original, contributed and extracted, and it would also be necessary to study and reconstruct tables that deal with cities, with states, and with the nation generally. Such an investigation would involve the elimination of a mass of overlapping data and the determination of the significance of the particular items in an amazing number and in a great variety of tables. Accuracy would require constant verification.

Any evidence of commercial progress in Charleston, South Carolina, could always command adequate space in the *Review*.<sup>15</sup> Tables show the exportation of lumber from 1845 to 1848 and the arrival by month of foreign and coastwise ships during 1849.<sup>16</sup> Within a short time there appeared a more general study in the form of "A digest of the most important contents" of a volume "edited by" Drs. Dawson and Dessausure. It deals with the population, the resources, commerce, manufactures, internal improvements, education, and health of the city. The exports of cotton and rice, 1819-1848, probably appealed most to DeBow. He regretted that the editors did not compare epoch with epoch and Charleston with other cities more, that they relied too much on the outline, the plan, "and even the defects of Mr. [Lemuel] Shattuck's Boston census." As with so much of his statistics, these tables were apparently merely copied in the form in which they came to him. From the Charleston *Mercury*, he derived gratifying evidence of the rise in imports and exports for 1849-1850. The *Courier* supplied the data for a continuation of the subject for 1851.<sup>17</sup> Then, as often happens, the general subject is continued with untabulated material from an unnamed source. Early in 1854, he found a "most interesting ar-

<sup>11</sup> R. Abbey, "Cotton and the Cotton Planters", *DeBow's Review*, III (1847) 1, 1-20.

<sup>12</sup> *DeBow's Review*, VI (1848) 2, 126-130; VIII (1850) 2, 150-155.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, VII (1847) 6, 564-566; VIII (1850) 1, 65-66; VIII (1850) 3 264-267.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, XIII (1852) 2, 187-188.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, I (1846) 1, 44-50, 93-94; III (1847) 6, 584-585; IV (1847) 3, 391-401; VI (1848) 6, 428-433.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, VIII (1850) 2, 281; VII (1849) 1, 92.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, IX (1850) 3, 307-313; X (1851) 3, 314-318; XI (1851) 6, 648.

ticle" in the *Charleston Standard*, in which it appeared that the maritime prosperity of the city had increased by 40% within two years. Sixty-four vessels with an aggregate tonnage of almost 26,000,000 are listed as owned in the city. A circular from Neuffer, Hendrix and Company fell into the editor's hands; from it he secured data on the flour, corn, oats, peas, bacon, and package trade.<sup>18</sup> Such is the nature of the statistical material in the *Review* relating to Charleston.

His location in New Orleans, its superior commercial character, and the accessibility of materials caused that city to be especially well represented in the *Review*. DeBow's article, "New Orleans and Charleston" in the first number of the journal contains tables on the growth of the population, exports of various commodities, value of the produce received from the interior, imports of coffee, January 1834 to January 1835, which were compiled from the records of the customs house, comparative prices of middling to fair cotton on the first of each month during a period of five years, total receipts at New Orleans, imports of sugar and salt, exports and stocks of cotton and tobacco for ten years.<sup>19</sup> This is merely illustrative of what continued to appear.<sup>20</sup> In fact, as early as 1847, so much had been published "during the last fifteen months [that] . . . little remains at this moment, but the subject grows."<sup>21</sup> He was never long in need of additional data. In December 1848, he wrote: "at the close of another commercial year we proceed to digest, from all sources within our reach, the commercial results presented by New Orleans for 1847-48. We shall find [in this record] much for gratulation." He then proceeded to draw from the *Prices Current*, a publication which he considered "admirable", in fact, "the ablest of its kind in the world."<sup>22</sup> The trade in various commodities, for some as far back as 1839, is presented in tabular form.<sup>23</sup> The subject is continued in subsequent issues.<sup>24</sup> In April 1851 he wrote, "We conclude the statistics of New Orleans trade for the last year, which has run through our numbers since October last, and for which we are indebted to the labors of our friend, Mr. Littlefield, of the *Prices Current*. We have regularly published these statistics in our volumes, running back *fifteen years* [sic]". Tables illustrating commerce and

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, XIV (1853) 2, 185; XVII (1854) 1, 82-84; XVII (1854) 5, 541-542, and note 541.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, I (1846) 1, 93-94.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, II (1846) 1, 53-64; III (1847) 1, 39-48; III (1847) 3, 274-277; III (1847) 4, 345-350; IV (1847) 3, 391-401; VI (1848) 6, 428-433.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, III (1847) 3, 235; see earlier I (1846) 4, 379; I (1846) 5, 459-462.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, VI (1848) 6, 433-447.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*, VII (1849) 5, 412.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, VIII (1850) 3, 281-2; IX (1850) 6, 660-663; IX (1850) 4, 456; IX (1850) 5, 529-535; X (1851) 2, 198; X (1851) 2, 323-325.

shipping from 1848 to 1850 are then given.<sup>25</sup> A few months later, "in persuance of our custom, regularly observed since the establishment of this Review, we publish the statistics of New Orleans commerce for the year ending on the 1st of September last, being indebted for them to the annual sheet of the Prices Current. They are invaluable for preservation in the shape we are in the habit of giving them, as well for future use as present reference." Tables follow.<sup>26</sup> Since "the results of New Orleans commerce have an immediate and practical value with the planting interests of at least a dozen states, no apology can be needed for the space which they occupy in our pages."<sup>27</sup> Therefore, tabulations continued to appear,<sup>28</sup> and almost always without further justification.

The mortality, meteorology, and the population of the city are among the other questions on which statistics were published.<sup>29</sup> The tables that deal with New Orleans are by far the most continuous and the most adequate in the *Review*.

DeBow did not confine himself to the preservation of the raw materials on the commerce of his sections, of their chief products and cities, or even of his nation. For example, the imports, the exports, and the merchant marines of Great Britain, France, and of the United States early gained space.<sup>30</sup> A month later there appeared an abridgment, for which he expressed his indebtedness to the "Washington Constitution", of Secretary Robert J. Walker's report on the commerce and navigation of the United States, and the imports and the exports of the several states for 1845. The subject was continued with somewhat more detail in March 1847, and in succeeding issues although the arrangement and scope of the tables varied widely from month to month.<sup>31</sup> For some time there appeared with considerable regularity a monthly commercial summary by one whom the editor considered to have been one of America's ablest writers.<sup>32</sup> Under this head commerce and related subjects were reviewed.<sup>33</sup> But this feature did not prevent the publication of other data upon American trade, especially since the reports of the sec-

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*, XI (1851) 4, 447-449.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*, XI (1851) 5, 494-6; for a continuation of the practice see XII (1852) 5, 532-3; XIII (1852) 5, 507-512; XIII (1852) 6, 606-615; XV (1853) 5, 520-523; XVII (1854) 3, 319-325; XVII (1854) 5, 530-1.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, XVII (1854) 6, 613.

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*, XVIII (1855) 3, 383-384; XIX (1855) 6, 688-693; XX (1856) 2, 195-199; XX (1856) 4, 515-519; XXI (1856) 4, 368; XXI (1856) 4, 393-394; XXI (1856) 5, 508; XXI (1856) 6, 620.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, IX (1850) 2, 245-6; X (1851) 4, 479; X (1851) 1, 96.

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*, I (1846) 1, 92-93.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, I (1846) 2, 177-179; III (1847) 3, 271-273; IV (1847) 1, 85-95; IV (1847) 3, 326-7.

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*, III (1847) prospectus for vols. III and IV; IX (1850) 2, 232-6.

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*, V (1848) 2, 197-204; V (1848) 3, 293-299.

retaries of the treasury were so rich in material upon the subject. Sometimes it was the trade in specific commodities that received attention,<sup>34</sup> or perhaps it was the totals of imports and exports that he "compiled from official documents."<sup>35</sup> In any case the data might be divided as among the various parts,<sup>36</sup> or states,<sup>37</sup> it might cover a long, or a short period of time,<sup>38</sup> or there might be almost any kind of combination of material on commerce and related subjects.<sup>39</sup>

At some time or other probably every product that entered into American trade, every city, especially in the South and West, that could lay any claim to a commercial character, and a great number of foreign countries were represented in DeBow's tables. He used the data as they became available to him without making such changes as would have facilitated comparisons with what had gone before. There is no constant statistical objective apparent in his commercial tables.

His desire to advance the economic interests of the South and the West caused DeBow to give liberal space in his *Review* to agriculture. One of his early articles sought to show "the importance of correct statistical information in relation to the agricultural interests of the country." Proper instruction was his solution for the evils of over-production, and of extreme fluctuation in prices. An intelligent agricultural people, he thought, could profit by the useful activities of speculators; they could take advantage of high prices. The kind of statistical information which he thought would be useful to farmers is illustrated by the subjects of some of his tables: exports and prices of flour, 1795 to 1843, the exports of Indian corn and corn meal from 1791 to 1845, exports and destinations of Indian corn, meal and other small grain for the two years ending June 30, 1845, and why the price of corn should be good for 1846.<sup>40</sup> Commissioner Edmund Burke, of the Patent Office, was liberally praised for his agricultural statistics; DeBow frequently drew upon him, upon the reports to Congress of the secretaries of the treasury, and in gen-

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*, VI (1849) 4, 369; VIII (1850) 6, 578-579; IX (1850) 4, 457-458; X (1851) 2, 194-197; XI (1851) 6, 643-646; XIII (1852) 6, 617; XVI (1854) 4, 411-416; XIV (1853) 5, 494-507; XV (1853) 5, 518-520; XVI (1854) 5, 466-473; XX (1856) 2, 228-238; XXI (1856) 4, 428-433.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*, VIII (1850) 2, 166; VIII (1850) 3, 277-280; X (1851) 2, 202; X (1851) 2, 205; X (1851) 5, 550-555.

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*, XII (1852) 1, 81-90; XII (1852) 5, 527-532; XIV (1853) 3, 290-295; XXII (1857) 6, 620.

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*, XII (1852) 5, 515.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*, XIII (1852) 3, 289-299; XVIII (1855) 3, 360-363.

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid.*, XIV (1853) 4, 399-406; XIV (1853) 6, 605-612; XV (1853) 2, 196-207; XVI (1854) 2, 192-199; XVIII (1855) 4, 497-528; XIX (1855) 6, 697-712; XXII (1857) 4, 349-358; XXII (1857) 5, 531-538.

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*, I (1846) 6, 465-497.

eral "the best sources within reach."<sup>41</sup> One of the serious difficulties that confronted the farmer which seems to have impressed DeBow was the element of uncertainty. Therefore he published tables that were designed to reduce this factor. Thus he tabulated the price of flour in April of each year from 1795 to 1844; and the price of sea island cotton, 1821-1837, and its exportation, 1805-1841.<sup>42</sup> Similar tables deal with potential demand, prices and production costs of various commodities, and forecasts.<sup>43</sup> To assist any intelligent planter to make his own predictions, the statistician published data on "Cotton crops as influenced by frosts" in which he shows the relation between the appearance of the cotton bloom, the visitation of frosts and the crop each season, 1836 to 1846, and then, 1836 to 1849.<sup>44</sup>

Favored by his location in New Orleans, he was able to claim as early as 1848 that "we know of no other source [than the *Review*] from which a tithe as much could be obtained" about sugar. He then cited thirty-one references to data on the subject in previous numbers. A short time later he referred to the first six volumes of the *Review* as the "most extensive repository of such information in this or any other country."<sup>45</sup> The next year he declared: "We take to ourselves some credit in being the only periodical in America addressed to the sugar interests—being the first, too, to advocate them. In the work of Professor R. S. McCulloch [*Reports in Relation to Sugar and Hydrometers—Philadelphia, 1849*] will be found, perhaps, one hundred references to the volumes of the *Commercial Review*, and the able practical writers it has furnished."<sup>46</sup> Sugar had in him an abiding champion.<sup>47</sup>

DeBow was too well informed to be satisfied to have the South and West remain exclusively agricultural. Hence he was a champion of industrialization. As a booster for the factory, he marshalled statistics,<sup>48</sup> pointed out what was being done elsewhere, and particularly what England or Maine was gaining by manufacturing products that might be made in the South.<sup>49</sup> He would have the South emulate

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*, IV (1847) 1, 142; VI (1848) 2, 143-148; VIII (1850) 2, 155-157; VIII (1850) 3, 267-269; and citations for other agricultural tables.

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*, III (1847) 4, 340; IV (1847) 3, 410-412.

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*, VI (1848) 2, 143-148; VIII (1850) 2, 155-157; VIII (1850) 3, 267-269; IX (1850) 5, 562-566; XII (1852) 3, 286-299; XIII (1852) 2, 194-196; XIV (1853) 1, 71-75; XV (1853) 2, 191-195; XIX (1855) 5, 589-614; XXI (1856) 6, 611-617; XXV (1858) 2, 215-220.

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*, II (1846) 2, 210; IX (1850) 3, 323.

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*, V (1848) 3, 249, note; VI (1848) 6, 381, note.

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*, VII (1849) 4, 377-378.

<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.*, XXII (1857) 3, 320-325; XXII (1857) 4, 433-436.

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.*, I (1846) 3, 276; IV (1847) 1, 136-137; IV (1847) 2, 254-256; V (1848) 2, 189-191; V (1848) 1, 1; V (1848) 4, 372-373; IX (1850) 5, 557-9; X (1851) 2, 215-237; X (1851) 4, 461-464; XXII (1857) 1, 44-62.

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*, V (1848) 2, 186-187; X (1851) 2, 679; I (1846) 3, 285.

the North in its prosperity.<sup>50</sup> He sought to encourage its people by giving publicity to the progress being made.<sup>51</sup> "We have been turning in every direction for information upon the present state of the cotton manufactures in the Southern and Western states. Will not citizens in different states aid us in obtaining this correct data?"<sup>52</sup>

The promotion of internal improvements formed an inevitable part of DeBow's program. Therefore he collected and published a vast amount of material on the various means of transportation. Statistics on this subject, as on many others, ranged from the curious to the valuable, from the number of vessels, by class, that passed through Vineyard Sound from 1842 to 1845, to the tonnage built in the United States since 1815 and the tonnage of the world in 1847. By 1850, the editor could say, "We have furnished all the statistics [on railroads] . . . it has been in our power to obtain."<sup>53</sup> He had supplied data—mileage, construction costs, operation income, etc.—upon Southern roads, upon a proposed Southern route to the Pacific,<sup>54</sup> upon roads of the United States in general,<sup>55</sup> and upon those of foreign countries. Realizing that many of his readers were less interested than he in the subject, he promised to defer further discussion of it for a time. Still, since "we have a variety of statistics", perhaps the inclusion of a few would be permissible.<sup>56</sup>

After a slight lapse, he returned to the subject,<sup>57</sup> but with so much achieved "we are content—a humble laborer in the field from the beginning, encouraging the forces, bringing up the ammunition, or furnishing it out in wagon loads—we are content. The battle is fought and won; we were not hindermost in the fray. A private in the ranks, fighting on his own hook, asking no favors, fearing no frowns, regardless of promotion—we have been, and are, and will be."<sup>58</sup>

The breadth of his information, the diversity of his talents, and the irrepressibility of his energies enabled DeBow to supplement his vocation with a variety of avocations, in each of which he accredited

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*, X (1851) 5, 560-564; XIV (1853) 3, 299; XVI (1854) 2, 187-191.

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.*, X (1851) 6, 682-683; XI (1851) 1, 82; XI (1851) 2, 123, note; XI (1851) 3, 316; XII (1852) 1, 91-93; XIV (1853) 3, 299; XVIII (1855) 6, 776-799.

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.*, IV (1847) 4, 543.

<sup>53</sup> *Ibid.*, I (1846) 2, 184; XII (1852) 3, 294-304; III (1847) 2, 170-171; IX (1850) 5, 515.

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.*, I (1846) 2, 175-176; V (1848) 4, 381-382; X (1851) 4, 466; III (1847) 6, 485-495.

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*, I (1846) 3, 285; I (1846) 5, 460-462; III (1847) 2, 138-149; V (1848) 5, 6; IX (1850) 5, 513-520; XI (1851) 4, 421-428.

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid.*, XIII (1852) 3, 305-308.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*, XV (1853) 3, 310-318; XVIII (1854) 2, 215-217; XVI (1854) 6, 647-648; XX (1856) 3, 393-394; XXX (1861) 3, 369-371.

<sup>58</sup> *Ibid.*, XIII (1852) 4, 430.

himself well. From the viewpoint of this study, his pioneering work in the State Bureau of Statistics of Louisiana was his most significant diversion.

When Louisiana created a Bureau of Statistics in 1848, it was natural that DeBow, a champion of such work, should have been put in charge. In July of 1848, and a number of times thereafter, the new Bureau chief published in the *Review* an ambitious questionnaire, by means of which he hoped to obtain all the information possible on the present condition and the past history of the State. He sought the co-operation of editors, public officers, and citizens generally.<sup>59</sup> In seeking to learn by questionnaire of the early history, the Indian history and anthropology, biography, physiography, agriculture, vital statistics, education and religion, products in manufactures and the arts, commercial statistics, general statistics, natural phenomena, and the literary products of the various parishes,<sup>60</sup> DeBow revealed almost too much optimism for a statistician. He knew, however, that probably no one would answer all of his questions, but from the field he hoped to get replies to all of his queries. He knew that compliance with his requests would involve labor, he knew that the idea was novel, and that ignorance was more general than intelligence; yet he thought that he had been reasonable. He would acknowledge any aid that might be rendered.

Responses, differing widely in value, came eventually from a majority of the parishes. They were published in the *Review*.<sup>61</sup>

In his "Introductory Report to the Legislature in 1850", he stated that the Bureau sought a statistical record of the population, industry, and soil of the state, in order to be able to contrast epoch with epoch, and Louisiana with other states. Hence he sought to gather not merely information but rather concrete bases for making analyses of relationships and of causes and effects. In the past he had been occupied chiefly with the collection of information, now he would analyze, draw conclusions, perhaps of interest, from dry facts. But alas! a parsimonious legislature largely deprived us of the key to this phase of the statistician's genius.

In his appraisal of statistical sources as chief of the State's Bureau, he displayed the same judgment with which the reader of the *Review* had already become familiar. He drew upon "correspondence, official documents and reports, historical works, local records,

<sup>59</sup> *DeBow's Review*, VIII (1850) 5, 422-444; VI (1848) 1, 79; IX (1850) 1, 573; X (1851) 3, 367.

<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.*, VI (1848) 1, 79-80; VIII (1850) 5, 430-1.

<sup>61</sup> *Ibid.*, IX (1850) 3, 286-293; X (1851) 6, 695; XI (1851) 3, 263-268; XI (1851) 6, 611-617; 601-611; XI (1852) 1, 22-30; XI (1852) 3, 256-275; 6, 631-646; XIV (1853) 3, 431-436.

files of newspapers, etc." He urged the legislature to subscribe to each newspaper published in parishes outside New Orleans, two in New Orleans and he recommended the purchase of the file of one paper from the earliest times. The report which he planned to publish was delayed by the hope of securing additional replies to his questionnaire, by his desire to incorporate results of the census of 1850, and its ultimate publication was apparently prevented by the failure of the legislature to advance the necessary funds.<sup>62</sup>

As early as 1852, DeBow had suggested that the innocuous Bureau be abolished, but he would still prepare the report for publication. He hoped to have it ready by the summer or fall of 1853. At one time he was ill-advisedly censured by a committee of the legislature for having failed to accomplish the mission of the Bureau, but the committee, in a supplementary report, made amends for the errors and the "most flagrant injustice" of the first report. The statistician was confident that no one could show that he had not served faithfully the industrial interests of his adopted state. His work had attracted considerable interest in other states. He did not despair. A new bureau would be established under better plans.<sup>63</sup> Another claim to national attention had been established.

A succession of honors and duties was showered upon DeBow through the remainder of his life, but the *Review*, more miscellaneous than statistical in its second decade, remained the central object of his attention.

In the absence of professional training, DeBow was forced to rely as a statistician upon an abundance of common sense, a healthy suspicion, a sound judgment, broad knowledge, and amazing industry. He seems always to have worked under pressure;<sup>64</sup> he was not methodical;<sup>65</sup> it was more difficult to obtain information in his day, hence there is a lack of continuity, a feature which he deplored, in his statistics.<sup>66</sup> Discriminating contemporaries placed unmistakable stamps of approval upon the statistician. Judged by the standards of his rivals, the modern critic must give him a high rating. How sound, measured by the standards of the present, were the principles that governed his arrangement of the statistical tables of his magazine? If I may assume to have in a measure the background as a critic that he possessed in such abundance as a statistician, I believe that my appraisal is sound.

<sup>62</sup> *Ibid.*, VIII (1850) 5, 422-444; XIV (1853) 5, 531, note.

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*, VIII (1850) 5, 422-444, 581.

<sup>64</sup> *Ibid.*, VIII (1850) 3, 217, note.

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.*, IV (1847) 2, 250; XII (1851) 1, 100; XI (1851) 4, 438; XIII (1852) 6, 643; XVIII (1855) 5, 568, note.

<sup>66</sup> *Ibid.*, IX (1850) 3, 307; XI (1851) 3, 313-314; compare tables in various numbers.

During the decade that statistics constituted such a feature of *DeBow's Review*, the collection and classification of facts were major objectives of the editor. To others were left the task of examining his groups of facts, of discovering mutual relationships, and of drawing therefrom whatever significance might be warranted. DeBow's statistics were columns of figures, he was not greatly interested in the body of methods and principles which govern the collection, the analysis, the comparison, the presentation, and the interpretation of statistical data. His chief concern was with the raw materials with which the statistician works, not with the scientific methods of handling those materials. He was preoccupied with the fact bases of conclusions, rather than with the procedure by which dry facts are clothed with interest and meaning, and by which reasoned judgments are drawn. To him figures were adjectives rather than tools for the verification of theories.

The tables in the *Review* were for the most part designed for general reference. They are ordinarily arranged in a chronological, alphabetical, geographical, or quantitative order. Earliest years are most commonly at the top or the left, totals are almost invariably at the bottom or the right, hence the significant is appropriately placed. Each one is a unit and virtually always self-explanatory. There is always either a main title or a brief explanatory passage, which is easily understood. The sub-headings are likewise adequate in statement, but the occasional perpendicular arrangement is inconvenient. Wherever headings cannot convey an unambiguous meaning, explanatory notes are almost invariably given. The enlarged or folder page is used but a very few times; where one page is inadequate, the subject is continued on the following page. The space between columns and rows is generally adequate for clarity. To the columns are assigned the greatest number of items and occasionally the long way of the page, to the rows the least number, especially where space is a consideration.

To measure DeBow too strictly by the tenets of the modern statistician is manifestly an unsound proceeding. If you accept the humorist's definition that "statistics is the art of stating precisely what we do not know," he would be disqualified. Neither could he be considered one of the elect, if you agree with the cynic who said that there are two ways of deceiving people, "by perjury and by statistics."

But there are some criticisms that we may justly make. His tables, columns, and rows are not numbered, an obvious inconvenience. He preferred the alphabetical order for the statistics of states, but he rarely followed it. Society is kinetic, not static, hence the record of

economic and social facts should be continuous. Had information been as accessible to him as it is to his successors, he would deserve rigorous criticism on this point. His health statistics do not give due consideration to age groups, racial make-up, causes of death and diseases in age and occupation groups. But vital statistics were just beginning in his day; furthermore, he did little more than re-publish material that he found. Again, he is not careful to indicate whether he compiled the data, or whether he borrowed them. In either case, he rarely gives an exact reference. He does not make proper distinction between material derived from primary and that taken from secondary sources. However, he was very conscious of the differences between authorities. His carelessness with his authorities detracts from the validity of his tables, and makes it difficult to check them. He often fails to indicate the degree of comparability, when a brief note would prevent errors of interpretations.

But regardless of his shortcomings, his magazine statistics and his pioneering work in the State Bureau made him a national figure. A Democratic president who was determined that "the Whigs must go", gave him a larger stage, Superintendency of the Census of 1850, upon which to play. His performance upon that stage placed him in the front rank of the statisticians of his day.

## SOME EARLY SETTLERS OF CALHOUN COUNTY

SUSAN S. BENNETT

The earliest recorded settler of Calhoun County, and indeed, of Orangeburg District, was George Sterling, often recorded as Starland. In 1703, on the 15th of October, Sterling had a warrant for 500 acres of land in Berkeley County, "lying in the Congaree path, the bluff part of the swamp and part of the Level ground Over the Swamp", and on March 14, 1704, was granted 570 acres of land in Berkeley County, "Bounding on all sides land not laid out." There is no certainty, however, that he himself ever lived on this land; certainly he did not live there long, as he died in 1706. His three sons, George, William and John, inherited and some one of them occupied the land. William survived the other two and became sole heir. Sterling also had a daughter Mary.<sup>1</sup>

In 1718, the first trading post at the Congarees was built near the present Granby, and Capt. Charles Russell, by recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian trade, was appointed Commandant and ordered to proceed into the country and to enlist men for the garrison. There is no complete list extant of these men, the names of but four being known. Richard Heatly married Mary Sterling in 1714. Heatly was a young Irishman, and is thought to have come over under Messrs. Gough & Co., promoters of the Cypress Barony, and to have settled on or near the lands of that Barony on Cooper River. From old records it would appear that Heatly having tried his hand unsuccessfully at turpentineing, found himself in financial straits in 1719, for in that year he sold out his holding in the low country and removed, with his wife and infant daughter Rachel, to the Congarees. Tradition says their son, William Heatly, was the first white child to be born in that section.<sup>2</sup>

Rachel grew up and married John Lloyd of Buckhorn Hill. According to legend he swore so that the devil came after him and he was only saved by the quick wits of his wife. She smelled something burning, and, looking under the table, noticed that one of the beautifully shod feet of the very stylish gentleman who had dropped in to

<sup>1</sup> A. S. Salley, Jr., *Warrants for Land in South Carolina, 1692-1711* (Columbia, 1913), p. 182; Mesne Conveyances (County Archives, Charleston), MS, L, pp. 89-98.

<sup>2</sup> John H. Logan, *History of the Upper Country of South Carolina*, I (Charleston, Columbia, 1859), 244-245; *Annals and Parish Register of St. Thomas and St. Denis Parish* (Charleston, 1884); Letter of Russell P. McCord to Lyman Draper, 1874 (Library of University of Wisconsin); Register of the Province (State Archives, Columbia), MS, 1714-1719, p. 391; Mesne Conveyances, Z, p. 35; A. S. Salley, Jr., *History of Orangeburg County* (Orangeburg, S. C., 1898), p. 22.

dinner was scorching the floor. Seizing her Bible and calling upon her Maker, she began to read, whereupon the gentleman rushed from the house and disappeared, leaping over the river into Craven County, but leaving behind him on the rock the imprint of a hoof, a footprint and a buggy track, still visible 80 years ago.<sup>3</sup>

It is possible, though not proved, that Richard Heatly was one of the men enlisted by Russell for the garrison. He died, however, shortly after reaching the Congarees, and by 1725 Mary, his widow, had married Capt. Russell. By him she had five children, Charles, John, Joseph, Sophianisba and Eugenia. Eugenia married Col. William Thomson of Thomson's Rangers, and Sophianisba married John McCord of McCord's Ferry.<sup>4</sup>

The garrison at the Congarees was discontinued in 1722, but the Russells remained in the mid-country. In 1725 Capt. George Chicken, Commissioner of the Indian Trade, on an expedition to the Indian country, speaks of stopping at Capt. Charles Russell's, and again in 1730 Sir Alexander Cuming, ambassador to the Cherokees, accompanied by Col. Chicken and George Hunter the surveyor, stopped at Russell's on the Cherokee path near Amelia.<sup>5</sup> In 1731, or before, Capt. Russell had bought from William Sterling the original 570 acres granted George Sterling in 1704, with all buildings, etc. The deed is dated 1731. Owing to difficulties of getting to Charleston to record it, the actual sale may well have taken place some time before, for in 1725 one William Sterling is mentioned as of St. James Goose Creek. Russell evidently took over George Sterling's grant and the property thereon when he married Sterling's daughter. It was here that Sir Alexander visited him.<sup>6</sup>

In 1734 Russell was justice of the peace and captain of the rangers; in this year he was appointed by Governor Johnson as agent for opening up and settling the three townships, Amelia, Saxe-Gotha and Orangeburg. It was while he held this office that the first settlement of German-Swiss was made in Orangeburg District. In 1734 the Assembly decided to build one or more forts for the protection of the Indian trade. Until the forts could be built traders were required to bring their deer skins to some one of several officers, among them Capt. Charles Russell "at his plantation, on the South side of Santee River", and there to pay a tax of sixpence currency

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 130; Family tradition.

<sup>4</sup> Mesne Conveyances, Z, p. 35; Letter of Russell P. McCord; Wills (County Archives, Charleston), MS, 1736-1740, p. 30.

<sup>5</sup> N. D. Mereness, *Travels in the American Colonies* (New York, 1916), pp. 97-98; S. C. Williams, *Early Travels in the Tennessee Country* (Johnson City, 1928), pp. 115-122.

<sup>6</sup> Mesne Conveyances, L, p. 89; Miscellaneous Records (County Archives, Charleston), MS, 1722-1726, p. 262.

apiece; the receipts were to provide the money to build the forts. In the same year Russell received a special appointment as agent to the Cherokees, followed soon after by an express messenger requesting him to go on a special mission to the tribe. While on this mission *Major Russell* died, January 17, 1737.<sup>7</sup>

The inventory of Russell's estate gives a vivid picture of the household equipment and domestic life of the well-to-do frontiersman: "87 head of cattle; 7 horses and colts; 6 beds and furniture; 5 tables and old carpett; 5 slaves; 3 old looking glasses [for trading with the Indians]; several Utencels for House Use; Iron Potts; Old Pewter; Sundries". The total value was £2185, 7sh. 6d. Thus Mary Russell was again left a widow, still living on the grant of 1704. She was evidently a woman of parts and determination, for being "left helpless and with a great many young children," on February 26, 1736-7, and again in December 1737, she petitioned the Assembly, setting forth her husband's services to the Province, and the expenses to which he had been put in that service, and requesting that such monies should be refunded and due payment made for his services rendered. Her petitions were granted, and Mary Russell was paid "out of the Township Fund not only the £100 per annum for the 22 months her husband acted in the Public Service, but also a further allowance for his extraordinary services therein."<sup>8</sup>

Mr. Salley's *History of Orangeburg County* shows that Mrs. Russell's home was the center of family activities for the community, all marriages and baptisms being held there. Her home lay between St. Matthews and Creston, at the junction of the road to Moncks Corner and the road to Fort Motte and McCord's Ferry. On April 13, 1739, she was given a grant of 450 acres, over the Congaree, near McCord's Ferry in trust for her children. In 1751 she deeded this to her son Charles, Jr., as also a grant for 400 acres adjoining her plantation, the land granted to her father in 1704, where she had continued to live. She died in 1754 and was buried on her plantation. The inventory of her estate shows 16 working horses and mares; 138 head of cattle; sheep and hogs; corn, peas and wheat; 14 negroes and a conch to blow them in with; a full supply of plantation tools and necessities;—in the house a well-fitted kitchen, a "boofeet" and chest of drawers; 6 tables and 11 chairs; 8 beds and

<sup>7</sup> *South Carolina Gazette* (Charleston), June 15, 1734; Thomas Cooper and D. J. McCord, eds., *Statutes at Large of South Carolina* (9 vols., Columbia, 1836-1841), III, 391, 400, 484; Journal of the Commons House of Assembly (State Archives, Columbia), MS, Apr. 26, 1735, Feb. 26, 1737.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, Feb. 26, Dec. 10, 14, 1737; Inventories (County Archives, Charleston), MS, H. p. 174.

furniture; 8 tablecloths; a woman's saddle; even books; an old sword and surveyor's chain, evidently relics of her husband. The total was £3799, 17 sh. 6d. currency.<sup>9</sup>

Charles Russell, Jr. and his brother John died without heirs. Their younger brother Joseph continued to live near the old place and left heirs of whom the writer knows nothing.<sup>10</sup>

In all probability the first Huguenot family to ascend the Santee into the mid-country was that of Jerome LeBoeuf and his wife; with them were her four children by her first husband who was a Courtonne. In 1737 LeBoeuf settled on 500 acres just below Halfway Swamp. He was also granted "a Lott in the Town of Amelia, No. 176 on the Grand Platt." Later in 1762 and 1772, James Courtonne, jeweler of Charlestown, and his brother Jerome Courtonne, trader with the Cherokees, obtained grants in the same section, below Halfway Swamp on the Santee. The writer knows of no descendants.<sup>11</sup>

But the real impress of the Huguenot Courtonnes on the community was through Marie Elise, who married William Heatly, only son of Richard Heatly and his wife, Mary Sterling. In 1756 William Heatly secured a grant on the Santee, just across Halfway Swamp from his wife's family. This is thought to have been the location of his home, spoken of in 1880 by his great-granddaughter Mrs. John R. Cheves, as "the old place on the Santee in St. Matthews Parish, later known as Heatly Hall."<sup>12</sup>

William Heatly held various positions of responsibility in the district. After the capture of Nova Scotia by the British in 1755, the exiled Acadians were scattered among the Provinces, those sent to Charleston being distributed among the five parishes. There they were bound out in service, their maintenance being a charge upon the community; any man neglecting this duty was to be fined. William Heatly was among those appointed to look after the welfare of the Acadians. In 1768 he is referred to as Major, doubtless of the militia, and later on as Colonel; but was too old for active service when the war came. He was on the Grand Jury at the Court of General Sessions in Orangeburg in 1776, and was one of the signers of the "Address to his Honour William Henry Drayton, Esq., Chief

<sup>9</sup> Salley, *Orangeburg*, pp. 23, 198; Renunciations of Dower (County Archives, Charleston), MS, X, 81; Inventories, 1753-1756, p. 226.

<sup>10</sup> See Salley, *Orangeburg*, index; E. L. Green, *History of Richland County*, I (Columbia, 1932), p. 215; Howell Family, MS (South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston); Plat Books (State Archives), 7, p. 255; Notes from R. L. Meriwether, "The Expansion of South Carolina, 1729-1765", MS; Miscellaneous Records, 1758-1763, p. 490.

<sup>11</sup> Grant Books (State Archives), 41, p. 230; Memorial Books (State Archives), MS, 14, p. 136; *S. C. Gazette*, May 7, 1753.

<sup>12</sup> Plat Books, 6, p. 135; Diary and Record of Joseph H. Dulles, MS; Monument erected by Mrs. Anne Lovell, near Elloree, 1830.

Justice of the Colony," in which they expressed their indignation against the late "King's Judges" and their refusal to hold Court; and rejoiced in the new privilege of electing their own rulers and judges, and at the establishment of the Continental Congress.<sup>13</sup>

From 1749 to 1757 church services for Amelia Township were held in the houses of Mary Russell, her son, Charles Russell, his half-brother, William Heatly, Colonel Moses Thomson, and Tacitus Gaillard. In 1757 a small chapel was built near by, which served till 1765, after which it went by the name of the "Old Church." In 1765 the townships of Amelia and Orangeburg were erected into the Parish of St. Matthew; and William Heatly, Moses Thomson, Tacitus Gaillard and others were appointed commissioners to build a church, chapel and parsonage house within the bounds of the parish.<sup>14</sup>

William Heatly and his sons, Charles, William and Andrew, all rendered service during the Revolutionary War. Charles and William, Jr., were both captains in Colonel William Thomson's Rangers, Charles later becoming Colonel. William, Sr. and Andrew both furnished supplies to the state troops.<sup>15</sup>

William Heatly died in 1787. None of his sons left heirs. His daughters were Mary, married to Francis Goodwyn; Rachel to Edward Richardson; Elizabeth, first to Rev. Paul Turquand, second to the Rev. James O'Farrell; Sophia to Joseph Dulles; and Anne.<sup>16</sup>

Anne Heatly married twice. Her first husband was Captain William Reid, by whom she had one son, Edmund. Edmund lived to man's estate but died unmarried. Captain Reid was shot and killed in 1781 by his own men, as he was testing their alertness on guard by trying to pass his own lines without giving the word. Her second husband was James Lovell, Adjutant in Lee's Battalion of Light Dragoons in 1780, but after the war called *Major* Lovell. Lovell was, apparently an out-and-out adventurer and soldier of fortune, his amusing story far too long to be included here. He had served in the north with Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys, had been imprisoned in the hulks with Allen, was at Ticonderoga with

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, *Statutes of S. C.*, IV, 31-34, 72; MS Note of Langdon Cheves, Esq., Charleston. See also Salley, *Orangeburg*, p. 266 and index, and Joseph Johnson, *Traditions and Reminiscences . . . of the American Revolution* (Charleston, 1851).

<sup>14</sup> Salley, *Orangeburg*, pp. 63-64; *Statutes of S. C.*, IV, 230-232.

<sup>15</sup> Salley, *Orangeburg*, pp. 386-387; Revolutionary Accounts (State Archives); Mesne Conveyances, S, p. 195.

<sup>16</sup> Will of William Heatley (copy in possession of writer); Bureau of the Census, *Heads of Families . . . 1790, South Carolina* (Washington, 1908); Monument—see note 12; Tombstones, Family graveyard, Lang Syne Plantation.

Allen and Arnold, had come south with Lighthouse Harry and married the wealthy Miss Heatly. He ran through her fortune and left, returning later, when, not finding things to his liking, he left her again. He outlived her by 16 years and is buried in the family burying ground on Lang Syne plantation.<sup>17</sup>

Anne Lovell evidently took after her grandmother, Mary Russell, and was a notable woman. When Major Lovell left her the first time she obtained from the legislature the right of "femme sole," a necessary legality to put a woman's affairs in her own hands. That was why the Major left her the second time. She conducted her affairs well and capably. She acquired by inheritance from her father, from her husband William Reid and their son, Edmund, and by inheritance and purchase from the estate of her brother Andrew, the lands which marched together, where she lived. These formed the tracts called Goshen and Lang Syne, left by her to Langdon Cheves, who had married her niece Mary Elizabeth Dulles. It is said that when the first railway in South Carolina was being laid out Mrs. Lovell objected to the plans, as the lines were to run through her plantations and her little Negroes would be frightened and in danger. The plans were altered and the railway ran some 14 miles off. She erected the family monument, still in existence, on the road from Creston to Ellore. Mrs. Lovell died in October, 1834, on her plantation.<sup>18</sup>

The church of St. Matthew's Parish, built in 1765 of wood, was 30 x 40 feet. It stood down by Halfway Swamp near the Santee; and the highway from Ox Creek (now Lyons), gave easy access from Mrs. Russell's neighborhood to her son's home, Heatly Hall, and its community of friends and relatives. Its first pastor was the Rev. Paul Turquand, of a Huguenot family refugee to London about 1685. Old papers, still extant with the London descendants, say that among his ancestors was Jean Baptiste Morin, scientist and King's Astrologer, mentioned by Voltaire as having been present in Queen Anne's bedchamber at the birth of Louis XIV that the infant's horoscope might be cast at once.<sup>19</sup>

Paul Turquand was born in London, educated at Winchester College, and came to America about 1753 and taught school at George-

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*; Family tradition; Manuscript family letters (in possession of writer).

<sup>18</sup> Family tradition; Deeds to Lang Syne Plantation.

<sup>19</sup> Frederick Dalcho, *Historical Account of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina* (Charleston, 1820); Turquand Records, MS (in hands of Turquand Family in England, copy in possession of the writer); Power of Attorney by Paul Turquand, MS (in possession of writer).

town, where he married Sarah Bond.<sup>20</sup> He went back to England in 1766 and was ordained by the Bishop of London. While there he married his second wife, Mary Esom, who became the mother of three daughters: Martha who married Joseph McCord; Hannah who married Russell McCord; and Catherine who did not marry.<sup>21</sup> The surviving manuscript sermons of the Rev. Paul Turquand are variously dated—St. Matthews, Amelia, Orangeburg Chapel—the location of the last being uncertain. The chapel was opened and the first sermon preached there on the 21st of April, 1767. Mr. Turquand also preached in St. Mark's Parish across Santee, as well as in many places in the low country. He seems, however, to have lived near Mrs. Russell, his grant showing his holding of some 750 acres in her immediate vicinity. About 1774 he married his third wife, Elizabeth Heatly.<sup>22</sup>

Turquand was an ardent supporter of the Whig cause, and preached the opening sermon for the Provincial Congress in 1775. He was one of the committee for St. Matthew's Parish appointed by the Congress, January 14, 1775, for "Effectually Carrying into Execution the Continental Association." In fact, his feelings were so well known that, when in 1777-1778 the British bade fair to occupy the state, it seemed wise that he remove himself before trouble came. This was especially the case as, being a clergyman of the Church of England, he could be rated as a crown officer and therefore doubly a traitor. So, with Colonel Tacitus Gaillard, known as "the Contumacious," and others, he left St. Matthew's and made his way to the Ohio River, thence down the Mississippi, to New Orleans. There they were allowed to remain provided they conducted no Protestant services, even in their own homes. Mr. Turquand acquiesced; but Colonel Gaillard, tradition says, true to his name, died in prison because he would not agree. Mr. Turquand stayed until it was safe for him to make the return trip across Alabama and Georgia in 1785, with only his Negro servant for company. The manuscript journal of this trip was in the possession of his grandson David J. McCord, of Columbia, but was, unfortunately, lost many years ago, probably

<sup>20</sup> *Register Church of "La Patente", London (Publications of Huguenot Society of London)*, p. 116; *Register of Scholars at Winchester College* (Letter of Mr. Herbert Chitty, Keeper of the Archives, The College, Winchester); Letter of Pastor Jacob Bourdillon of London to Paul Turquand, 1755 (S. C. Historical Society); *S. C. Gazette*, Dec. 30, 1784.

<sup>21</sup> A. H. Hirsch, *Huguenots of Colonial South Carolina* (Durham, 1928), pp. 35-37; Marriage Certificate (S. C. Historical Society); *Miscellaneous Records*, A, p. 167; Wills, D, p. 15.

<sup>22</sup> J. M. Burgess, *Chronicles of St. Mark's Parish* (Columbia, 1888); Memorandum on MS Sermon; *Plat Books*, 20, p. 414; *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, XI (Charleston, 1910), p. 226.

about 1865.<sup>23</sup> Paul Turquand died in 1786.<sup>24</sup> The site of his grave is unknown.

The church near Halfway Swamp was moved in 1825, reduced in size, and re-erected where it now stands near Lang Syne plantation. The land was given by Andrew Heatly, who also gave a handsome Bible and Book of Common Prayer. Anne Heatly Lovell gave the communion silver which is still in use. John McCord of Armagh, Ireland, first appears in the records on August 19, 1746, when with George Haig he witnessed a note of Thomas Brown in Charlestown. Haig and Brown were traders with the Catawba Indians. McCord is thought to have come down from eastern Pennsylvania; but this is conjecture. In 1748 he is mentioned as a Catawba trader, and in 1749 as having five slaves. Later he seems also to have traded with the Cherokees.<sup>25</sup> He settled in Craven County, in the angle between the Congaree and the Wateree, abutting land belonging to Charles Russell. In 1751 he married Russell's sister, Sophianisba. By 1765 he owned upwards of 1,000 acres in this fork, including the site of McCord's Ferry. He was inquirer and collector of taxes for Saxe-Gotha, for the forks between the Congaree and Wateree, and adjacent places.<sup>26</sup>

In 1766, by act of Assembly, a public road was opened which ran across what was commonly known as McCord's Ferry, McCord having vested rights in the ferry for fourteen years. He and John Russell were two of the commissioners in charge of maintaining the road from the ferry to Fishing Creek on the Catawba. He was also required to maintain a "good and sufficient ferry-boat and canoe with two or more servants or negroes fit and necessary to carry all passengers, their servants, carriages, cattle and effects." The scale of fees included foot-passengers, single horse, man and horse, cattle, sheep and hogs. In time of alarm, or to persons going across to church, the ferry was free.<sup>27</sup>

McCord was a captain in the rangers. He died in 1768. The family had the ferry rights until near 1800, by which time those

<sup>23</sup> *South Carolina Gazette and Country Journal* (Charleston), Jan. 17, 1775; *S. C. Gazette*, Jan. 23, 1775; Family tradition.

<sup>24</sup> Date on MS Sermon (in possession Mrs. S. G. Stoney, Charleston), Oct. 1786; Executor's Notice, *City Gazette and Daily Advertiser* (Charleston), Dec. 23, 1797.

<sup>25</sup> Salley, *Orangeburg*; Meriwether, "Expansion of S. C."; Journal of the Council (State Archives), MS, Apr. 27, 1748, Mar. 16, 1749; Logan, *Upper Country*, pp. 428-434.

<sup>26</sup> Salley, *Orangeburg*, pp. 113, 185n; Grant Books, 6, p. 359; Journal of Council, Feb. 4, 1755, Jan. 2, 1759, June 7, 1763, Dec. 4, 1764.

<sup>27</sup> *Statutes of S. C.*, IX, 213 et seq.

crossing included four-wheeled carriages and horses, chair or cart with horse, and rolled hogsheads of tobacco.<sup>28</sup>

The widow McCord apparently shared in the quality of her mother, Mary Russell, and was a woman of ability and action. She and her son, Captain John McCord of the militia and Lee's Legion, were ardent Whigs, and the ferry in 1780-1781 became known as a place where British officers and troops met trouble. The ferry-boat was always on the other side or out of commission; and if the British were obliged to spend the night, their horses always "strayed." Feeling being exceedingly bitter at that time between Whig and Tory neighbour against neighbour, in 1781 Mrs. McCord's house was burned with all it contained. Russel Paul McCord, her grandson, writing to the historian Draper, says that the British locked his uncle, William, then a slim lad, into the pantry, before they set fire to the house, but that he managed to make his way out of a window they had thought impossibly small. William's brother Russell, a boy of ten, took refuge in the cane-brake, and there lived in a hollow tree for some time after the burning. Mrs. McCord had previously been insulted by a local Tory, one Levi Smith. There was evidently provocation on both sides.<sup>29</sup>

John McCord was undoubtedly one of those who, having been paroled, refused to accept service under the British, and joined Sumter. His brothers, David, Joseph and Russell, apparently did also, though the latter two were mere children. Mary McCord, who married Richard Brown, is spoken of as a very courageous woman, who assisted many Americans to escape from the British. The McCords and their ferry were thorns in the flesh of the occupying army.<sup>30</sup>

There is much more that could be said, but time does not permit. Of these old people few descendants remain in the male line, the old names are no longer current in the old places; but their blood flows through many still in South Carolina and beyond. They have no cause to hang their heads because of their forebears—indeed much the reverse.

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 356; *S. C. Gazette*, Aug. 29, 1768; *Mesne Conveyances*, Q, p. 208.

<sup>29</sup> *Revolutionary Accounts*; P. Horry and M. L. Weems, *Life of General Francis Marion* (New York), pp. 274-275; Henry Lee, *Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department* (New York, 1869).

<sup>30</sup> Green, *Richland County*, I, p. 93; Letter Russell P. McCord.

## THE ELLIOTT SOCIETY

HORATIO HUGHES

*College of Charleston*

The Elliott Society was one of the more important of the many erudite organizations which have expressed the cultural life of Charleston for more or less extended periods since early colonial days. Founded midway of the nineteenth century, it spanned the transition from the brilliant attainments of the ante-bellum era to the noble attempts at a revival of scientific interests in the closing decades.

Throughout its life it was closely allied with the College of Charleston. Its natural history collection and its library were deposited with those of the college, and its meetings usually were held in the college buildings. As Professor Easterby points out in the *History of The College of Charleston*, "All of the scientists on the faculty were either founders or early members of the Elliott Society." Among these were Bachman, Gibbes, Holmes, Hume, McCrady, Manigault, and Shepherd. Mitchel King, successively student, professor, trustee and president, was a member. President Randolph was one of its last vice-presidents. Students receiving their first inspiration to scientific investigation under Professor Gibbes, after graduation continued their interest by membership in the society. Distinguished among these was the brilliant John McCrady, who graduated in 1850, and of whom Professor Easterby says that "from 1856 to the outbreak of the war [he] filled two-thirds of the pages of its publications with his zoölogical studies."<sup>1</sup>

The name, Elliott Society of Natural History, by which the society was known during the earlier portion of its existence, was changed in 1859 to the Elliott Society of Science and Art.<sup>2</sup> The organization was named in honor of Stephen Elliott, who for many years had been president and moving spirit of the Literary and Philosophical Society of South Carolina which had by 1853 ceased to function.<sup>3</sup> The new society was, in fact, a reincarnation of the earlier one, practically identical with it both in purposes and in membership. The constancy of aims is in contrast with the inconstancy of names. The Literary and Philosophical Society had begun life as the Antiquarian Society of Charleston, formed in 1813 upon the suggestion of Dr. J. L. E. W.

<sup>1</sup> *Constitution and By-Laws of the Elliott Society of Natural History* (Charleston, 1857); J. H. Easterby, *A History of the College of Charleston* (New York, 1935), p. 128.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> *Proceedings of the Elliott Society of Science and Art* (2 vols., Charleston, n. d.—hereafter cited *Proceedings*), II, 1.

Shecut. The objects of this society were to be "primarily, the collection, arrangement, and preservation of specimens in natural history; . . . and secondarily, the promotion of the arts, sciences, and literature generally." Dr. Shecut appears to have felt the importance of carrying on thus the activities of a still earlier philosophical society, formed in 1809, whose first and only president, Charles Dewar Simons, shortly afterwards became the first professor of chemistry in the South Carolina College. The society had offered "a course of lectures in natural history and experimental philosophy," but had passed out of existence after the untimely death of Professor Simons.<sup>4</sup>

The institutional lineage of the Elliott Society goes through the Literary and Philosophical Society directly back to the Charles Town Library Society, founded in 1748, the progenitor of the College of Charleston as well as of much of the cultural and educational life of early South Carolina. Tangible evidence of this inheritance is in the natural history collections which have grown into the Charleston Museum. In 1814 the museum of the Library Society was donated to the Literary and Philosophical Society. By 1840 the activities of the latter society had begun to wane, and the Medical College became, for a time, the custodian of the museum.<sup>5</sup> The transfer to the College of Charleston in 1850 may have been the expiring act of the Literary and Philosophical Society of South Carolina. Stephen Elliott had died in 1830, and but little is recorded of the society after that date. Rare indeed is a record of the definite demise of an organization. Societies languish, their records dwindle; but they do not die on such and such a date. They approach oblivion as a limit, like those mathematical quantities that grow indefinitely smaller but never quite reach zero.

The Literary and Philosophical Society had lacked an official organ for publications of its members so that these were scattered in various newspapers and periodicals. The Elliott Society provided, immediately upon its formation, for publication of *The Proceedings of the Elliott Society*. This journal covered all of the meetings from the organization on November first, 1853, to that of November, 1890. The record shows that the society's activity was continuous with the exceptions of the interval when "in consequence of the war, the meetings of the society were suspended from December 15, 1860, to

<sup>4</sup> *Dictionary of American Biography* (20 vols., New York, 1928-1936), VI. 99.

<sup>5</sup> J. L. E. W. Shecut, *Shecut's Medical and Philosophical Essays* (Charleston, 1819), p. 48; William G. Mazzyck, *The Charleston Museum, Its Genesis and Development* (Charleston, 1908), p. 10.

February 14, 1866," and another interval of about ten years from 1875 to 1885. In addition to the *Proceedings*, the society established in 1859 a *Journal of the Elliott Society* "to contain all papers whose length may render their insertion in the *Proceedings* inconvenient."<sup>6</sup> Only three numbers of the journal were issued.

These publications cover a wide variety of subjects, the greater portion of which are related to some department of natural history. It is not the present purpose to appraise in detail these achievements, but only to note a few characteristics of the work of a selected group of men who, devoted to science, were brought together by the congeniality of their tastes, and the two-fold purpose of advancing knowledge and imparting it for the enrichment of their civilization.

Rev. Dr. John Bachman is remembered chiefly as a naturalist. As such he was known to fellow scientists on both sides of the Atlantic. During his professorship of Natural History in the College of Charleston, he had published, jointly with Audubon, the great three-volume work *The Quadrapeds of North America*. The name of "Bachman's Warbler" recalls his observations on birds; as that of "Bachman's Shrew"—found since his discovery of it in South Carolina a century ago only once, and that quite recently by Professor Coleman—brings to notice both the diversity and the extraordinary thoroughness of his observations. He directed attention to the dependence of horticulture upon ornithology, chemistry, entomology, and "physiological botany." His many publications include a catalogue of plants and ferns and a monograph on hares. His most critical study was the book, important in its day, *The Doctrine of the Unity of the Human Race Examined on the Principles of Science*.<sup>7</sup> Formerly a president of the Literary and Philosophical Society, he was elected by the Elliott Society its first president. "As an introduction to the pursuits which are the special objects of cultivation by this Society," President Bachman, at this first meeting, "gave an interesting retrospective sketch of Natural History in South Carolina, with short memoirs of the early cultivators of the science."<sup>8</sup> Unfortunately this record of early scientific work was not preserved, although "on motion of Professor Wm. Hume, the president was requested to write out the details of his remarks made this evening, and that they be published with the *Proceedings* of the Society." As late as March 1856, we find that "The committee appointed to wait upon the president of this Society, and request a copy of his

<sup>6</sup> *Proceedings*, II, 3, 47, 90.

<sup>7</sup> *Dictionary of American Biography*, I, 466-467.

<sup>8</sup> *Proceedings*, I, title page, p. 2.

address delivered at its inauguration, reported the loss of Dr. Bachman's notes, and his inability from ill-health to complete his essay."<sup>9</sup> In these brief and matter-of-fact minutes is an unmistakable indication of the deep respect in which Bachman was held by his contemporaries. He was widely admired as much for the nobility of his character as for his attainments. We do not find that he presided at any of the meetings of the Elliott Society after the first: one of the vice-presidents, usually Professor Gibbes, filling the chair.<sup>10</sup>

In 1856, Professor Lewis R. Gibbes was elected president, and although he declined re-election the following year, was elected again in 1859, and continued to fill the office until 1889. He was an officer from the organization of the society until his death in 1894. His communications in the *Proceedings* cover original work in mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, geology, botany and zoölogy. In several of these fields he was a recognized authority. Educated as a physician, he was a classical scholar as well. The breadth of Doctor Gibbes' learning was remarkable even in an age of versatility.<sup>11</sup>

A complete listing of the papers published by the men of science of the period would emphasize this diversity of interests, and a careful examination will dispel any suspicion that their treatment was superficial. McCrady's exhaustive study of the Hydroidea of the Carolina coast—a biological order that includes the common jelly fish—was made while he was professor of mathematics in the College of Charleston. Professor Francis S. Holmes, curator of the College of Charleston museum, and first secretary of the Elliott Society, had attained distinction as a paleontologist. In comparison with Bachman and Gibbes, he was a specialist, but his interest in his chosen branch of science had been aroused during his earlier experience as a planter.<sup>12</sup>

In addition to ordinary "members" the society included "correspondents" or non-resident members.<sup>13</sup> These apparently took their association with the society quite seriously, for at almost every meeting there were either communications or donations of museum specimens, representing the utmost variety of fields. An optical instrument and a set of geological specimens were foils for a head-hunter's gruesome trophy and a live boa constrictor.<sup>14</sup> A catholicity

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 2, 28-29.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 1-29.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 29, 249; II, 8, 216, 234, Easterby, *College of Charleston*, pp. 100, 122-123.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 124; *Proceedings*, I, 103-221.

<sup>13</sup> *Proceedings*, I, Index.

<sup>14</sup> Indexed in *Proceedings*, I, in two groups: "Contributed to Collection of Elliott Society" and "Contributed to the Museum of the College of Charleston."

of scientific interest on the part of individual members clearly was essential to such an organization as the Elliott Society. A recognition of this is indicated in the broadening of the title from "Natural History" to "Science and Art." A group of specialists intent on projects in their several branches would have had no common ground of appreciative understanding. Today the difficulty of spanning all science is avoided by having an organization sufficiently numerous to divide into specialized groups, like those of the state Academy of Science.

This spirit of mutual appreciation which existed in the scientific field of the Elliott Society, and extended to the broader educational field of the College of Charleston, was clearly akin to, if it did not inspire, a spirit of broad tolerance in the community in touch with their influence. While McCrady and others were giving serious attention to the problem of the advancing forms in the organic world before the publication of Darwin's *Origin of Species*,<sup>15</sup> and Bachman had dealt with a phase of the problem much agitated in his day, their locality experienced relatively feeble repercussions of that warfare between science and theology which embittered so much of the thought of the nineteenth century. It is significant that the first and last presidents of the Elliott Society, Dr. John Bachman and Dr. Robert Wilson, were clergymen-naturalists, and the learned Dr. Gibbes, a thorough scientist, was a devout Christian who delighted to read his Bible in the original Hebrew and Greek.

The value of the Elliott Society's work was recognized, not only by other scientific bodies, but in a quite practical manner by the State legislature, by an appropriation in 1859 of five hundred dollars, which was used to defray expenses of publication.<sup>16</sup> Professor P. M. Rea, in the *Bulletin of the Charleston Museum*, quotes a statement in a manuscript by Dr. G. E. Manigault, that several such donations were received by the society. After the Confederate War, further grants were not to be expected from the State. Nevertheless, the society continued the publication of the *Proceedings* until November, 1890. This was made possible by the resourcefulness of its secretary and treasurer, William G. Mazÿck, later to gain distinction through his work in conchology. Mr. Mazÿck had salvaged from the wreckage of war a small printing press, and on this he printed the entire second volume of the *Proceedings*, the only expense to the society being the cost of paper. The illustrations are exceedingly fine wood cuts made and drawn by Miss Ena Wragg.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>15</sup> *Proceedings*, I, 222-223.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, II, 49.

<sup>17</sup> Conversation with Mr. Mazÿck.

That scientific, or indeed, any cultural interest persisted during the distracting years that followed the war is sufficiently remarkable. That the Elliott Society held out until 1875 and then all but vanished seems puzzling. An explanation possibly is to be found in the tendency of effects to trail behind their causes. The endurance of habits coupled with the will to resist delayed, but could not turn back, the inevitable disintegration. The lag of events was of different duration in different fields, producing the appearance of political conditions reflected in reverse by the cultural. It was only after the fall of carpetbag government that the full costs of the struggle began to appear. The members of the Elliott Society, feeling a distaste for that indefinite attenuation which had overtaken the Literary and Philosophical Society, resolved to seek legal advice on procedure for a formal disbandment.<sup>18</sup> This measure was opposed by a distinguished member, General deSaussure, and was rejected, but the hoped for reanimation did not occur. Instead, the society sank from view for a number of years.

In March, 1884, Dr. Manigault gave "An Historic Sketch of Natural History" as one of a series of public lectures at the College of Charleston. This with one or two others on similar topics re-awakened a general interest in the subject. The surviving members of the Elliott Society, with a number of interested individuals, held a meeting and appointed, as a special committee on reorganization, the President, Professor Lewis R. Gibbes, and Dr. C. Bunting Colson. This reorganization formally took place in January, 1885, with an extensive membership. Dr. Gibbes was re-elected President, and the society began a new period of activity. War and foreign government had not destroyed it. The next scene is opened by the earthquake of 1886.

The consequences of a disaster occasionally may be useful. The earthquake did grievous damage to physical property, but to the society it furnished a topic of scientific interest of the first order. Usually problems of natural phenomena have to be sought out. You often must go far afield to make observations or gather material. An earthquake tosses your material into your lap, if indeed, it does not drop it on your head. It would not be truthful to say that the Elliott Society welcomed the earthquake; but it did make the most of the opportunity for study, and the *Proceedings* of the period contain a notable collection of observations on the subject.<sup>19</sup>

After 1890, the society published no further *Proceedings*. President Gibbes declined re-election in December, 1889, and Henry P.

<sup>18</sup> *Proceedings*, II, 91.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 134-171.

Archer was elected. Professor Manigault, curator of the College Museum, who was president in 1893, and William G. Mazÿck, associated in his earlier years with Holmes in the rearrangement of the Museum after the war, continued the work in their respective fields. The death of Professor Gibbes in 1894 removed the Society's most productive scientist, and in the following years activity waned. The City Directory of 1904 lists the "Elliott Society of Science, College of Charleston, Rev. Robert Wilson, president; Prof. J. T. Coleman, First Vice-president; Prof. H. R. Randolph, Second Vice-president; Prof. G. H. Ashley, curator and librarian; Dr. C. B. Colson, corresponding secretary; W. G. Mazÿck, recording secretary and treasurer."<sup>20</sup>

Has the Elliott Society passed out of existence? Who shall say? Like one of Dr. Carel's dissected but separately living organisms, the structure, the *Gestalt*, is gone, but there are living members. It is not for an outsider to say that these never will reassemble. But the Elliott Society of Bachman and McCrady and Gibbes is definitely of the past. As one star differeth from another in glory, so the culture of the nineteenth century is not the culture of the twentieth.

The latter portion of the nineteenth century marked many and widespread changes. Not merely was the South the scene of a social and economic revolution, but within the field of natural science intensifying specialization had become imperative. Dilettantism had become impossible. But dilettantism in the finer sense of the word had pervaded the world in which those men of science of the older day had flourished. They were scientists in the grand manner. If I may be permitted to coin a name, they were pantosophs:—and their kind has vanished.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 233-234; *Charleston City Directory*, 1904.

## CONSTITUTION

## I

The name of this organization shall be The South Carolina Historical Association.

## II

The objects of the Association shall be to promote historical studies in the State of South Carolina; to bring about a closer relationship among persons living in this State who are interested in history; and to encourage the preservation of historical records.

## III

Any person approved by the executive committee may become a member by paying \$2.00 and after the first year may continue a member by paying an annual fee of \$2.00.

## IV

The officers shall be a president, a vice-president, and a secretary and treasurer who shall be elected by ballot at each regular annual meeting. A list of nominations shall be presented by the executive committee, but nominations from the floor may be made. The officers shall have the duties and perform the functions customarily attached to their respective offices with such others as may from time to time be prescribed.

## V

There shall be an executive committee made up of the officers and of two other members elected by ballot for a term of three years; at the first election, however, one shall be elected for two years. Vacancies shall be filled by election in the same manner at the annual meeting following their occurrence. Until such time they shall be filled by appointment by the president. The duties of the executive committee shall be to fix the date and place of the annual meeting, to attend to the publication of the proceedings of the Association, to prepare a program for the annual meetings, to prepare a list of nominations for the officers of the Association as provided in Article IV, and such other duties as may be from time to time assigned to them by the Association. There shall be such other committees as the president may appoint, or be instructed to appoint, by resolution of the Association.

## VI

There shall be an annual meeting of the Association at the time and place appointed by the executive committee.

## VII

The Association shall publish annually its proceedings to be known as THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION. It shall contain the constitution, by-laws, and minutes of the annual meeting together with such papers as may be selected by the executive committee. It is understood that all papers read at the annual meeting become the property of the Association except as otherwise may be provided by the executive committee.

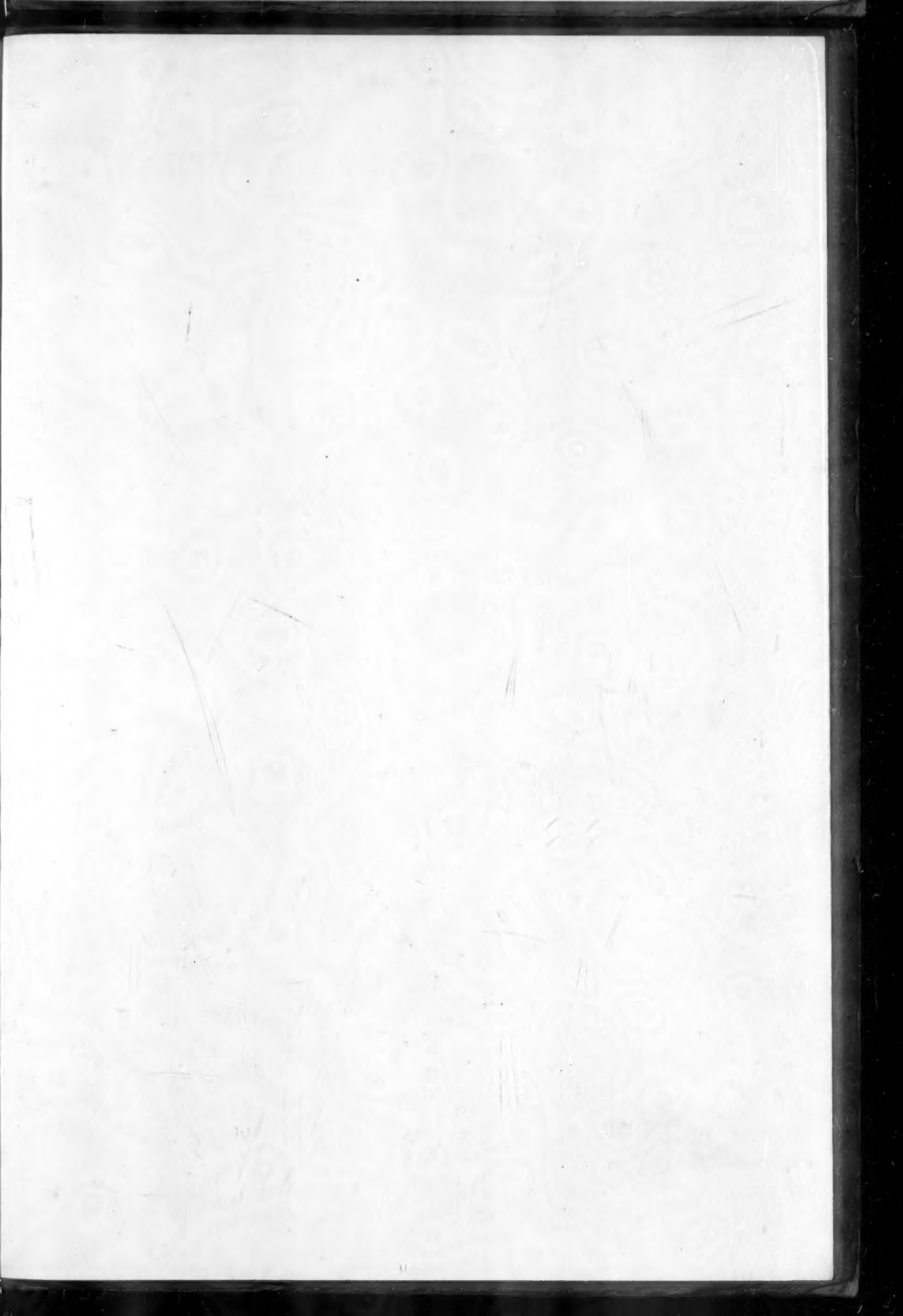
## VIII

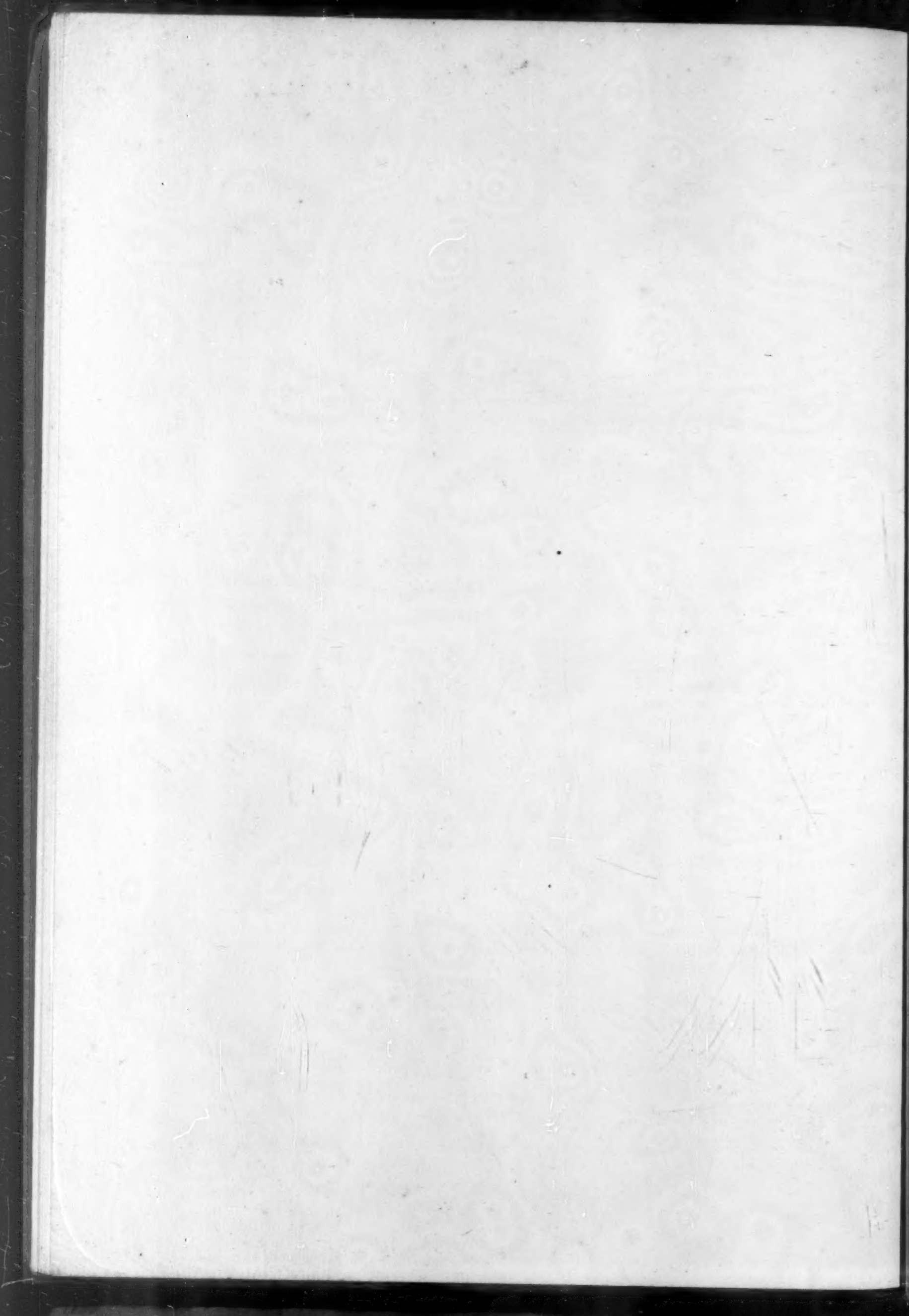
This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the annual business meeting.

## MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

BAKER, MARY NEEL.....	Greenwood, S. C.
<i>Greenwood High School</i>	
BEASON, SARAH.....	Greenville, S. C.
<i>Welcome High School</i>	
BARNWELL, ROBERT W., JR.....	Columbia, S. C.
BECKHAM, MRS. WILLIAM KINSLER.....	Columbia, S. C.
BENNETT, MRS. JOHN.....	Charleston, S. C.
BLAKE, EUGENE H.....	Greenwood, S. C.
BONHAM, MILLEDGE LOUIS.....	Clinton, N. Y.
<i>Professor of History, Hamilton College</i>	
BONN, EWING TUCKER.....	Columbia, S. C.
<i>Associate Professor of History, University of South Carolina</i>	
BOYD, RUTH.....	Greenville, S. C.
<i>Greenville High School</i>	
BROWN, MARSHALL W.....	Clinton, S. C.
<i>Dean and Professor of History, Presbyterian College</i>	
BULL, REV. H. D.....	Georgetown, S. C.
CALLCOTT, W. H.....	Columbia, S. C.
<i>Professor of History, University of South Carolina</i>	
CAUTHEN, CHARLES E.....	Columbia, S. C.
<i>Professor of History, Columbia College</i>	
CHILDS, MRS. ARNEY R.....	Columbia, S. C.
<i>Associate Professor of History, University of South Carolina</i>	
CLAYTON, CHRISTINE.....	Columbia, S. C.
<i>Columbia High School</i>	
COLEMAN, JAMES KARL.....	Charleston, S. C.
<i>Associate Professor of History, The Citadel</i>	
COLLINS, MRS. C. C.....	Columbia, S. C.
<i>Wardlaw Junior High School</i>	
COPELAND, MRS. RUTH SIMPSON.....	Clinton, S. C.
DAVIS, H. C.....	Columbia, S. C.
<i>Professor of English, University of South Carolina</i>	
DAVIS, NORA.....	Columbia, S. C.
DERRICK, S. J.....	Newberry, S. C.
<i>Professor of History, Newberry College</i>	
DE'TREVILLE, CATHERINE.....	Greenville, S. C.
<i>Greenville High School</i>	
DOYLE, OSCAR H.....	Anderson, S. C.
EASTERBY, J. H.....	Charleston, S. C.
<i>Professor of History, College of Charleston</i>	
EPTING, CARL L., JR.....	Clemson College, S. C.
<i>Instructor of History and Government, Clemson College</i>	
FERRELL, C. M.....	Columbia, S. C.
<i>Professor of History, University of South Carolina</i>	
GILPATRICK, D. H.....	Greenville, S. C.
<i>Professor of History, Furman University</i>	
GLENN, BESS.....	Washington, D. C.
<i>Cataloger, National Archives</i>	
GREEN, EDWIN L.....	Columbia, S. C.
<i>Professor of Ancient Languages, University of South Carolina</i>	
GREGORIE, ANNE KING.....	Columbia, S. C.
<i>Director, State Historical Survey</i>	
HALLMAN, E. B.....	Spartanburg, S. C.
<i>Principal, Oakland School</i>	
HENNIG, MRS. JULIAN.....	Columbia, S. C.
HOLMES, A. G.....	Clemson College, S. C.
<i>Professor of History, Clemson College</i>	
HUGHES, HORATIO.....	Charleston, S. C.
<i>Professor of Chemistry, College of Charleston</i>	

JONES, F. DUDLEY.....	Clinton, S. C.
<i>Professor of Psychology and Philosophy, Presbyterian College</i>	
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<i>Ward-Belmont College</i>	
KING, SUSAN SAVAGE.....	Rock Hill, S. C.
<i>Rock Hill High School</i>	
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<i>Wardlaw Junior High School</i>	
LESESNE, J. M.....	Greenville, S. C.
<i>Greenville High School</i>	
LEVETT, ELLA P.....	Charleston, S. C.
<i>North Charleston High School</i>	
MAGILL, SADIE.....	Columbia, S. C.
<i>Columbia High School</i>	
MERIWETHER, R. L.....	Columbia, S. C.
<i>Professor of History, University of South Carolina</i>	
MILLS, W. H.....	Clemson College, S. C.
<i>Professor of Rural Sociology, Clemson College</i>	
MOORE, JOHN W.....	Florence, S. C.
<i>Superintendent, Florence City Schools</i>	
McCAUGHRIN, MARGARET G.....	Newberry, S. C.
<i>Newberry High School</i>	
McINTOSH, NANCY.....	Columbia, S. C.
<i>Columbia High School</i>	
McIVER, MRS. KATE BULL.....	Charleston, S. C.
McKISSICK, J. RION.....	Columbia, S. C.
<i>President, University of South Carolina</i>	
McMASTER, AGNES RICE.....	Columbia, S. C.
<i>Taylor School</i>	
OLIPHANT, MRS. A. D.....	Greenville, S. C.
PATTON, JAMES W.....	Spartanburg, S. C.
<i>Professor of History, Converse College</i>	
PEARLSTINE, HANNA.....	Columbia, S. C.
<i>Columbia High School</i>	
REYNOLDS, JULIA R.....	Sumter, S. C.
<i>Sumter High School</i>	
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